

be based on fact. This is the position local Federalists take, and they insist that already many reinforcements have reached Velasco and many more are on the way. They declare that Velasco is in wireless communication with Mexico City and that the situation at Torreón is far from discouraging to the Federal cause.

Colonel Raul Madero, brother of the former President of Mexico, who was said to be dying from wounds received in the Torreón battle, is reported in dispatches received to-night to have been injured only slightly when his horse was shot from under him.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., March 30.—Authentic dispatches from Chihuahua to-day told of the arrival there of a fourth trainload of rebel wounded, the last train to arrive having ten cars heavily loaded with wounded. The city of Chihuahua is filled to overflowing with the wounded from Gomez Palacio and Torreón, private homes being converted into hospitals and public buildings being filled with them.

To assist in handling the wounded, General Manuel Chao, who had been in Juarez since Carranza started on his overland march to this city, left to-day for Chihuahua with his staff.

For four days wounded from Torreón have been arriving at Chihuahua at the rate of a trainload of from ten to twelve cars daily. In addition, it is said, Benito Juarez is filled with wounded and hundreds yet remain at Gomez Palacio, Lerdo and other points along the route.

The Mexican Federal Consulate here received this afternoon a telegram from General Maure, who with 4,000 Federal reinforcements is supposed to have reached Torreón, which said:

"Rebels defeated at Gomez Palacio, General Pascual Orozco with 9,000 men arrived at La Colorado to-day, leaving with 6,000 troops for Torreón."

La Colorado is 285 kilometers south of Torreón, or about 187 miles. If railroad communication has been restored between there and Torreón these reinforcements may now be at Torreón.

The consul at Eagle Pass wired that the Minister of War at Mexico City had advised him that General Maure, commanding a large force, had made a sortie from Torreón, attacking the rebels at both Gomez Palacio and Lerdo, inflicting losses of 600. The Federalists, the message stated, used machine-guns with deadly effect and succeeded in driving the rebels back to San Pedro de la Colonia.

A message from General Velasco at Torreón to the consul at Eagle Pass, dated March 29, laconically reported, "Torreón is calm."

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Chihuahua, Mexico, March 30.—The return to Chihuahua of General Manuel Chao, military Governor of the state, who has been in Juarez to welcome General Carranza, relieved to-night to a small extent the situation here with regard to the rebel wounded.

General Chao brought with him 100 cats, 200 blankets and a large amount of hospital supplies. The supply on hand here had been almost exhausted, the number of wounded being much greater than had been expected.

General Chao also brought five machine guns and 200,000 cartridges, which were forwarded to General Villa at Torreón.

BELIEVE ZAPATA DEAD

Mexicans Hear Confirmation of Bandit's Reported Death.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, March 30.—General Blanquet, Minister of War, admits that Chulpancingo has been evacuated by the Federalists.

Confirmatory statements of the death of Emilio Zapata, the brigand leader, come from so many different sources that the public is beginning to believe that it may be true. It is reported that Zapata's brother, Eufemio, is also dead.

The railway line between Montezuma and Ciudad Juarez has been destroyed by the Federalists to check guerrilla operations in the State of Chihuahua, according to advices reaching this city.

Among the rebels killed in the recent fight at Monclova was Linton Johnson, who had charge of the rebel machine guns. Papers found on his body indicate that he was a deserter from the American army at Laredo, Tex. J. Green, a Texas cowboy, was also killed at Monclova.

LIMITS MONROE DOCTRINE

Dr. Northrup Warns Against Carrying It Too Far.

Minneapolis, March 30.—The United States should not make too much of the Monroe Doctrine, declared Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota, in an address to-day before a large audience of preachers representing several denominations.

Dr. Northrup commended President Wilson for his stand in the Mexican situation. "Our attempt to make this government responsible for the good order and humanity of every nation in the Western Hemisphere is a job that is too big for us," said Dr. Northrup.

"As for Mexico, the situation there is simply horrible. If Villa succeeds in conquering Mexico it will be terrible. If Huerta succeeds in conquering Villa it will be terrible. If either one is left it will be bad. If each swallows the other it will be better."

MAYOR FLAYS LEGISLATURE

Criticizes Way Administration Bills Were Treated.

Mayor Mitchell expressed himself in vigorous language yesterday over the way in which the Legislature treated the various measures that were desired by the municipal administration. He did not refer solely to the police bills, he said, but to other measures which would have aided him in his constructive work for the city.

"The members of the Legislature show no disposition to do anything to further the purpose of this administration," he said. "There was an excuse for turning down the bill for the establishment of a central purchasing bureau, for instance. That would have saved much money to the city."

"It should be the business of the Legislature to aid our constructive work, rather than to obstruct it."

The grandest summer vacation is in store for you. Win one of the big cash awards in the Ben Franklin Quiz.

HUERTA'S FALL NOT LIKELY TO BE SOON

Astute Leader Promises to Hold Out for a Year at Least.

KNOWS WHERE TO GET ALL MONEY NEEDED

Can Tax Wealthy Absentee Landholders and Force Fiat Currency on People.

By PHILIP H. PATCHIN.

Washington, March 30.—When all is said and done, and whatever he may or may not have been guilty of, it must be said of Don Victoriano Huerta that he is a clever, astute and brave man, with an understanding of his people and the courage to control the situation internally and to defy the United States while doing so.

That General Huerta will some day be driven from office there can be no doubt. The President of the United States has said that he shall be eliminated, and unless American policy undergoes a change, as Huerta hopes it will, out Huerta will go some time. It has been Washington's theory that Huerta is "crumbling." It has been Washington's theory for many months.

And yet Huerta remains. The atmosphere of Mexico City is, of course, pro-governmental, and one may derive prejudiced notions in that beautiful city of peace and prosperity, and it may be that the impression one gets there that Huerta is going to retain his ill gotten office for an indefinite period may be wrong, but nevertheless one gets that impression most strongly, and if Huerta breaks within the year most people in Mexico City will be vastly surprised.

Washington has laid great stress on Huerta's financial condition. It has been said that he was at the end of his financial rope, and that when he got to the point where he could no longer meet his obligations, particularly the pay of his troops, then he would fall. Here Washington makes a mistake. There have been certain outward signs of financial weakness, like the failure to pay the interest on the national foreign debt, but there is plenty of evidence that Huerta is far from

bankrupt. There may be little money in the treasury; the soldiers may be paid once in a while in vales, or promissory notes, or may be not paid at all; but this does not mean that Huerta's resources are exhausted. Huerta himself has the solution. Once he said:

"It is no good praying for money. If you want money, you just find out where it is and then go get it. That's the way I do."

And there is plenty of money for him to go and get. He and his financial men know where the money is and they will get it. In reality, Huerta's resources are very large. It is quite possible for him to live through imposition of legitimate war taxes, loans and so on; but if such measures should for any reason, including graft or mismanagement, or both, fail to produce the desired revenue Huerta can still go to the country and extort money from the rich.

His theory is this: He can take money with impunity and justification from the wealthy landholders who get great revenues out of the country but do nothing for it, unless living in Europe be a boon to the nation; he can levy further war taxes, and thus obtain sufficient revenue to meet his foreign obligations and buy his munitions of war, while for the payment of his troops and the expenses of carrying on the government he can force the people to accept fiat currency.

It is, of course, a dangerous policy to pursue, one that will bring the country to a state of financial and economic chaos approximating ruin, and ultimately Huerta will fall, but in the meantime he will have had his fling and his effort, which must be considered sincere, to establish his rule. A great damage to Huerta is that he will be compelled, in pursuing this policy, to levy heavy taxes on the richer states where the people, generally speaking, are too much engrossed in their work to indulge in revolution. When the burden gets too heavy in such states there will be a protest against the rule of Huerta and the people will object to paying the bill for the misbehavior of the people of the revolutionary provinces. When this protest becomes strong enough Huerta will find more states rising against him. This, however, is obviously a matter of considerable time, probably a year or more, and it is not likely that circumstances will permit Washington to wait until then for Huerta's elimination.

The Mexican Department of Finance estimates that the fiscal year of 1914-15 will produce a revenue for the government of 16,000,000 pesos, and that the cost of running the government for that period including the military expenses, will be 32,000,000 pesos. A careful study of the figures by experts indicates that the estimate for revenue is too high, and that for expenditure is too low. Certainly

the deficit will be greater than the seven million pesos the government admits. It will probably be more like thirty millions. There are, however, methods of making up this deficit which are perfectly practicable. It is necessary to say at this point that it is verily impossible to obtain in Mexico City absolutely accurate data with regard to the financial situation, or any other situation, for that matter.

The figures given herein, however, are approximations which can be relied upon. They are government figures to a certain extent, scrutinized and pruned by men who are perhaps more thoroughly cognizant of the exact financial situation than the government experts themselves.

The government estimates that it will require 152,000,000 pesos during the fiscal year of 1914-15, which means from July 1 of this year to June 30 of next. If the revolution continues, as no doubt it will, barring intervention by the United States or some other great event, the cost of operation will be greater. At present and for some months past the expenses of the government have been particularly large because of the necessity for making cash payments on purchases of arms abroad.

The Mexican government's credit is no longer good, and men who sell rifles and ammunition demand cash payments. They are getting them now, and in consequence the treasury is kept pretty bare. The government is also without credit even in the City of Mexico. The manager of one large mercantile establishment which formerly has done much business with the government said recently that now he sells to the government only on a strictly cash basis. If the government wants to buy a desk or a piece of blotting paper it has to lay down the money.

The sources of governmental revenue are two—the external taxation, on imports, exports and so forth, and the internal taxes. The revenues for the forthcoming fiscal year—this estimate is based on past and present incomes—on the customs tariffs will be about 54,000,000 pesos. The export taxes will be 800,000 pesos, the port dues will bring in 1,300,000 and the consular fees will amount to 1,025,000. The taxes on commerce, on public storage, the revenues from pilotage, the marine hospital service and sundry other things will add 750,000 pesos to the revenues obtained from taxes on foreign commerce, a total of nearly 58,000,000 pesos. The estimated revenues from internal taxes run up to almost the same figure, or 57,500,000 pesos. The principal items are 22,000,000 pesos from the stamp taxes, nearly 9,000,000 from federal taxes, 2,500,000 on mining taxes and as much more on gold and silver, 6,200,000 on tobacco, 6,000,000 on alcohol and nearly 7,000,000 on petroleum.

Besides these sources of revenue there are lands, which are worth much money, pay scarcely anything. The government is now considering these two measures, but far to say that the financial situation in Mexico City is good. It is not. In fact, it is bad, but it is not so bad that Huerta is being driven out of office through financial straits and, in the opinion of every one in Mexico,

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What Says Ben Franklin To-day?

PICTOGRAPH NO. 10. MARCH 31, 1914.



BEN FRANKLIN SAYS:

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Name.....

Address.....

PICTOGRAPH NUMBER 10.

WON'T RESTRAIN JUSTICE

Court Denies Law Firm's Plea to Hold Up Motions.

Justice Page denied yesterday the application of the law firm of Evans, Choate & Beaman, of which Joseph H. Choate is a member, for an order to re-

strain Justice Aaron J. Levy, of the Municipal Court, from determining motions made in suits brought by James R. Watts and his wife, Mrs. Emily Watts, to recover about \$1,000, which they say, has been due them for about twenty-five years.

Allen W. Evans said that the suits brought by Mr. and Mrs. Watts were incidental to a \$500,000 action which they intended to bring against the law firm, of which Watts was formerly a client. Mr. Evans said the plaintiffs owe his firm as much as they are suing for.

More testimony to show the apparent ease with which it is alleged Inspector James H. Gillen could have obtained evidence against resorts in the 3d Inspection District was taken yesterday before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley. Gillen is on trial for failing to take proper police action during his command of the district.

Prince Troubetskoy, former husband of Amelia Rives, the writer, who has a studio and lives at No. 9 West 25th street, testified as to the bad character of places in the immediate neighborhood. This was

such will not be the case for a long time to come.

Business itself is bad. As one goes down the principal shopping streets of Mexico City he sees signs after sign telling of greatly reduced prices, and not a few telling of firms abandoning the effort to keep going. Silver is cheap. In normal times a peso is worth fifty cents gold. Now it is worth only twenty-eight to thirty cents. When before two pesos were given for a dollar, now one gets three, more or less. In consequence, the keepers of shops raise their prices to meet the difference in exchange, but the income of the common people does not change in proportion and there is consequent suffering. The Mexican peso has a value of a little more than fifty cents gold, just as a piece of silver, but as a piece of money of the government its value is probably twenty cents or so less. The result is the disappearance of silver money. People hide their silver. Some melt up the coins and sell the lumps of silver, derived therefrom, thus making a considerable profit, but also running the risk of severe punishment by the law.

The government claims that it will get about 145,000,000 pesos. It will probably take in fifteen or twenty millions less if the disorders throughout the country continue as they probably will. As the rebels advance the government will lose certain sources of revenue and will be compelled to impose new taxes and to find other methods of raising funds to meet current expenses and foreign loan obligations.

There are, however, sources of revenues that are untouched. For instance, Mexico has no income tax. It is estimated by men who know that if a reasonable income tax were imposed a revenue of at least fifteen million pesos a year, and possible twice that sum, could be produced without putting too great a burden on the people. Another fifteen to thirty millions could be procured through the proper reorganization of taxes on buildings and real estate. At present that tax is based on the revenue the property brings. If this were changed and the taxes put on a basis of actual valuation of the property, there would be an enormous increase in revenues from this source. Under present conditions a vacant house or building pays only a minimum tax. Uncultivated

Barone Exhibition Is Shown

Portraits and other paintings by Antonio Barone were placed on exhibition yesterday at the Arlington Art Gallery, at No. 274 Madison avenue. It will be on until Saturday, April 11, inclusive.

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Quiz Corner

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK POINTS THE WAY TO SUCCESS IN THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN QUIZ.

NOW ON SALE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The key to the Treasure Vault where the cash for the Ben Franklin Quiz awards lies is Poor Richard's Almanack. Solving the Quiz pictographs is one half common sense and the other half